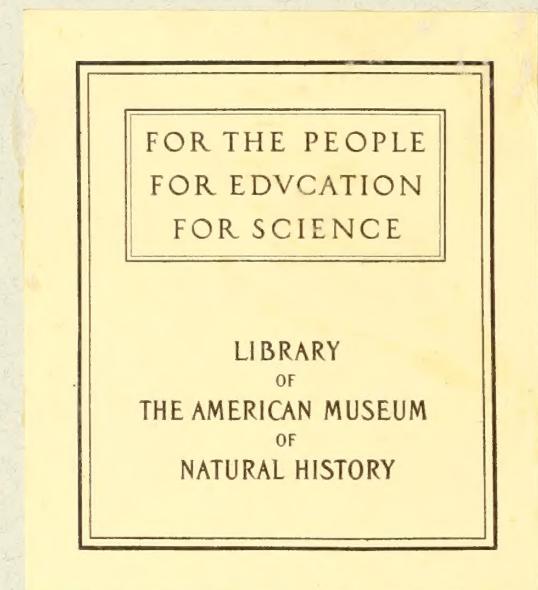


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GENERAL INSECTORUM — COLEOPTERA — BELINE



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9

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COLEOPTERA

FAM. CURCULIONIDÆ

SUBFAM. BELINÆ

par ARTHUR M. LEA et ALBERT BOVIE

1909

PRIX : FR. 5.35

On souscrit chez M. P. WYTSMAN. Zoologiste. 43, rue Saint-Alphonse, à Bruxelles.

Prospectus gratis et franco sur demande.

COLEOPTERA

FAM. CURCULIONIDÆ

SUBFAM. BELINÆ

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AVEC 1 PLANCHE COLORIÉE

Dans ce travail, M. A. LEA s'est chargé des Belinæ d'Océanie (texte anglais), M. A. BOVIE a fait la partie relative aux espèces américaines (texte français). La planche a été exécutée en partie d'après des exemplaires de la collection Lea, en partie d'après des insectes de la collection Bovie et sous la surveillance de ce dernier.

I. — BELINÆ D'OCÉANIE

par ARTHUR M. LEA



THIS is a subfamily of *Curculionidæ* readily distinguished from most other subfamilies by the following combination of characters : Body more or less long and thin; antennæ without a club and not geniculated; abdominal segments regularly decreasing in length, with the sutures of the second, third and fourth straight, and the claws simple. Excluding *Dicordylus*(1), an American genus and which I do not purpose treating upon here, the subfamily is Australasian, the bulk of the species being confined to Australia itself.

Le Conte regarded the *Belidae* as equal in value to the *Brenthidæ*, and placed them as a family

(1) Lacordaire, Gen. Col. Vol. 6, p. 523 (1863).

at the very end of the *Rhynchophora* (1), but the subfamily is clearly allied to the *Eurynchides* (2), although the genera of that subfamily have clavate antennæ, and the third and fourth abdominal segments small.

General characters. — Head rather elongate, free. Eyes large, lateral, prominent, very finely faceted, briefly ovate. Rostrum of variable length. Scrobes varying from foveiform to shallow and oblique. Antennæ thin to moderately stout, neither geniculate nor clavate, second joint short, eleventh longer than tenth, its apical half cone-shaped, all (except some of the joints in *Rhinotia*) circular in transverse section, usually inserted nearer base than apex of rostrum. Prothorax transverse, dilated towards base, which varies from truncate to strongly bisinuate, sides feebly to strongly rounded, ocular lobes absent(3). Scutellum of variable shape. Elytra varying from moderately narrow to very narrow, more or less parallel-sided from shoulders to beyond the middle, shoulders rounded, apex variable, margins at junction of metasternum and abdomen very feebly curved. Prosternum with part in front of coxae narrower or wider than part behind coxae. Mesosternum with intercoxal process very narrow; front side piece larger than the other and rounded on its front edge, so as to encroach on side of prosternum; hind side piece usually interrupted(4) by a short triangular extension of each elytron at the junction of its base and side. Metasternum elongate, side piece wide, obtusely produced at inner apex and narrowed posteriorly. Abdomen elongate, convex, segments regularly decreasing in length, sutures of second, third and fourth straight. Legs usually rather short. Four front coxae subglobose, free, hind pair transverse, almost or quite touching elytra; front pair contiguous, middle pair narrowly separated, hind pair separated by an equilaterally triangular process of abdomen. Femora dentate or not(5). Tibiæ straight (except for basal curvature) or slightly curved and usually denticulate below, terminated by two short spines. Tarsi densely setose on lower surface, first joint moderately long, second shorter, third still shorter and deeply bilobed, fourth elongate; claws simple. Body winged, more or less fusiform or subcylindrical, clothed in places with short pubescence(6), usually with dense granules in places, but seldom tuberculate.

Of the genera, *Rhinotia* (although many of its characters are exactly as in *Belus*) is distinct.

Agnesiotis is also distinct.

Pachyura, although regarded by Lacordaire as a synonym of *Belus*, is quite distinct from that genus by the short stout rostrum and wide shoulders. The species standing in it at present, however, are not very homogeneous in appearance.

Belus is remarkable for the great variation that occurs at the apex of the elytra, which vary from strongly rounded (as in its subgenus *Isacantha*) through almost imperceptible stages to strongly and acutely produced as in *bidentatus* and others.

Cyrotypus, *Agathinus* and *Lebus* are closely allied and possibly in time it may be considered advisable to unite them.

The genera may be tabulated as follows:

Rostrum more or less long and thin.

Antennae thin, slender, slightly diverging, 2.5 times as long as wide, 2. Genus BELUS, Schoenherr.

(1) *The American Naturalist*, p. 470, 1874.

(2) Before which subfamily Lacordaire placed them.

(3) In *Pachynira vestita*, *Cyrotypus fascicularis*, *Lebus diurus*, *Agathinus sextuberculatus*, and doubtless in others, there appear to be ocular lobes, but this appearance is entirely due to a small quantity of sete or pubescence at the places where ocular lobes are usually present.

(4) Except in *Agnesiotis*, in which the triangular extension of each elytron is practically absent

(5) This character is of specific importance only in the subfamily, as it is variable in *Rhinotia*, *Belus* (and its subgenus *Isacantha*) and *Pachyura*. The teeth, when present, do not appear as angular extensions of a ridge (as in most weevils) but rise suddenly from the surface; there are frequently two on each femur, placed (not one behind the other, but —) transversely; with, frequently, numerous smaller ones placed behind them, sometimes in one row, sometimes in two. In *Belus* itself some species are dentate in both sexes, some in the male only, and some in neither sex.

(6) True scales are not present, although many of the species appear to have spots of scales, this appearance is really due to local density of pubescence.

I. GENUS RHINOTIA, KIRBY

Rhinotia. Kirby, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond. Vol. 12, p. 426 (1818); Lacordaire, Gen. Col. Vol. 6, p. 525 (1863).

Characters. — Rostrum long and thin, feebly curved, usually about the length of prothorax, feebly inflated at insertion of antennæ. Scrobes shallow and rather suddenly oblique to the line of rostrum. Antennæ rather stout, and rather strongly (for the subfamily) inflated from near base, some of the joints compressed, inserted nearer base than apex. Prothorax strongly bisinuate, rather strongly constricted near apex. Scutellum usually strongly transverse. Elytra narrow, each separately strongly rounded at base, with a thin flap resting on each side of base of prothorax, base not suddenly wider than prothorax and not suddenly raised above it, but suture occasionally raised behind scutellum, parallel-sided except at base and apex, apex rounded, usually finely denticulate (1). Prosternum very narrow in front of coxæ. Femora dentate or not; tibiæ straight except for basal curvature, denticulate below.

Type. — *Rhinotia haemoptera*, Kirby.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australia and Tasmania.

1. *R. corallina*, Pascoe, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Vol. 11, p. 458 (1872). N. W. Australia.
 2. *R. cruenta*, Pascoe, ibidem, Vol. 10, p. 475 (1870). W. Australia.
 3. *R. elytrura*, Pascoe, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. p. 138 (1872). — **Pl., Fig. 2.** Queensland.
 spinipennis (ined.), Lacordaire, Gen. Col. Vol. 6, p. 526, note 1 (1863).
 4. *R. haemoptera*, Kirby, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond. Vol. 12, p. 427, t. 22. Australia and Tasmania.
 f. 7, a-d (2). — **Pl., Fig. 1.**
 haemoptera, Gyllenhal, in Schoenherr, Gen. Curc. Vol. 1, p. 244 (1833).
 Kirbyi, Boheman, in Schoenherr, ibidem, Vol. 5, p. 357 (1840).
 5. *R. marginella*, Boheman, in Schoenherr, ibidem, Vol. 5, p. 356 (1840). N. S. Wales.
 6. *R. pruinosa*, Pascoe, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. p. 98 (1871). S. Australia.
 7. *R. venusta*, Pascoe, ibidem, p. 139 (1872). Queensland.

2. GENUS BELUS, SCHOENHERR

Belus. Schoenherr, Curc. Disp. Meth. p. 73 (1826); Lacordaire, Gen. Col. Vol. 6, p. 524 (1863); Jekel, Ins. Saund. Vol. 2, p. 227 (1860).

Characters. — Rostrum long, thin and moderately curved, sometimes almost straight, usually

(1) In *elytrura* mucronate.

(2) Take in Boisduval, *Voyage de l'Astrolabe*, Vol. 2, p. 301 (1832); Guérin, *Icon. Régne Anim.* Vol. 4, t. 36, f. 5.

longer than prothorax; not, or scarcely, inflated at insertion of antennæ. Scrobes usually shallow, oblique, and about the length of basal joint of antennæ, but variable. Antennæ thin, very slightly inflated towards apex, eleventh joint longer than others, inserted nearer base than apex of rostrum. Prothorax strongly bisinuate at base, feebly constricted near apex. Scutellum usually strongly transverse. Elytra narrow, each separately strongly rounded at base, with a thin flap resting on each side of base of prothorax, base not suddenly wider than prothorax, and not suddenly raised above it, but suture frequently raised behind scutellum, usually parallel-sided to near apex, which varies from rounded to strongly produced. Prosternum very narrow in front of coxae. Femora dentate or not, front hair longer and stouter than the others, usually stouter in female than in male; tibiæ, except for basal curvature, straight, denticulate below.

Type. — *Belus bidentatus*, Donovan.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australia, Tasmania, New Guinea, Malay Archipelago and Lord Howe Island.

1. <i>B. acaciae</i> , Lea, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, p. 594 (1898).	W. Australia.
2. <i>B. acicularis</i> , Pascoe, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond, p. 457 (1872).	W. Australia.
3. <i>B. acrobeles</i> , Olliff, Mem. Austral. Mus. p. 91, t. 6, f. 2 (1889).	Lord Howe Island.
4. <i>B. adelaidae</i> , Blackburn, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Austral. p. 189 (1892).	S. Australia.
5. <i>B. amplicollis</i> , Jekel, Ins. Saund. Vol. 2, p. 228 (1860).	N. S. Wales, Queensland.
6. <i>B. anguineus</i> , Pascoe, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. p. 457 (1872).	W. and C. Australia.
7. <i>B. angustulus</i> , Germar, Linn. Ent. Vol. 3, p. 206 (1848).	S. Australia, Victoria, N.S. Wales, Queensland.
8. <i>B. aphthosus</i> , Pascoe, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. p. 457 (1872).	S. Australia.
9. <i>B. bidentatus</i> , Donovan (<i>Lixus</i>), Epitom. cum fig. (1805).	Australia and Tasmania.
<i>bidentatus</i> , Boisduval, Voy. Astrolabe, Vol. 2, p. 303 (1832); Boheman, in Schoenherr, Gen. Curc. Vol. 5, p. 349 (1840).	
10. <i>B. bimaculatus</i> , Pascoe (<i>Isacantha</i>), Ann. Nat. Hist. p. 99 (1871).	Australia and Tasmania.
11. <i>B. bison</i> , Blackburn, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Austral. p. 184 (1892).	S. Australia Tasmania.
12. <i>B. brunneus</i> , Guérin, (<i>Brentus</i>), Voy. Coquille, p. 108 (1830).	Australia and Tasmania.
<i>brunneus</i> , Boisduval, Voy. Astrolabe, Vol. 2, p. 305 (1832); melanocephalus, Boheman, in Schoenherr, Gen. Curc. Vol. 5, p. 35 (1840); Germar, Linn. Ent. Vol. 3, p. 208 (1848); Labram & Imhoff, Gen. Curc. Vol. 2, ng. 5 (1848).	
var. <i>affinis</i> , Perroud, Ann. Soc. Linn. Lyon, p. 414 (1853).	
13. <i>B. centralis</i> , Pascoe, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. p. 95, t. 1, f. 4 (1872).	N. S. Wales, Victoria, S. Australia.
var. <i>granulatus</i> , Lea, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, p. 595 (1898); Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Austral. p. 132 (1904).	
14. <i>B. difficilis</i> , Blackburn, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Austral. p. 181 (1892).	C. Australia.
15. <i>B. distinctus</i> , Blackburn, ibidem, p. 190 (1892).	S. Australia.
16. <i>B. divisus</i> , Pascoe, Ann. Mus. Stor. Nat. Genova(2), Vol. 2, p. 229 (1885).	Queensland.
17. <i>B. edentulus</i> , Lea, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, p. 600 (1898).	N. S. Wales.
18. <i>B. elegans</i> , Blackburn, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Austral. p. 187 (1892).	C. Australia.
19. <i>B. farinarius</i> , Pascoe, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Vol. 11, p. 458 (1872).	W. Australia.
20. <i>B. filiformis</i> , Germar, Linn. Ent. Vol. 3, p. 207 (1848).	N. S. Wales, Victoria, S. Australia.
21. <i>B. filus</i> , Jekel, Ins. Saund. Vol. 2; p. 231 (1860).	N. S. Wales. Australia.
22. <i>B. flindersi</i> , Blackburn, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Austral. p. 185 (1892).	C. Australia.
23. <i>B. frater</i> , Blackburn, ibidem, p. 183 (1892).	C. Australia.
24. <i>B. ganglionicus</i> , Pascoe, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. Vol. 12, p. 280 (1873).	N. S. Wales.
25. <i>B. gracilis</i> , Boheman, Res. Eugen. p. 118 (1859).	N. S. Wales.
26. <i>B. grayi</i> , Jekel (<i>Isacantha</i>), Ins. Saund. Vol. 2, p. 238 (1860).	Victoria, Tasmania.
27. <i>B. helmsi</i> , Blackburn, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Austral. p. 182 (1892).	C. Australia.
28. <i>B. hemistictus</i> , Germar, Linn. Ent. Vol. 3, p. 204 (1848).	N. S. Wales, Victoria, S. Australia.

29. *B. inconstans*, Lea, Mém. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. 16, p. 152 (1908).
 30. *B. inornatus*, Pascoe, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Vol. 12, p. 27 (1873).
 31. *B. insipidus*, Blackburn, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, p. 1455 (1888).
 32. *B. irroratus*, Jekel, Ins. Saund. Vol. 2, p. 232 (1860). — **Pl., Fig. 3.**
 33. *B. linearis*, Pascoe, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Vol. 10, p. 475 (1870).
 34. *B. longicornis*, Lea, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, p. 599 (1898). — **Pl., Fig. 5.**
 35. *B. mundus*, Blackburn, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Austral. p. 186 (1892).
 36. *B. parallelus*, Pascoe, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. p. 458, t. 12, f. 10 (1872);
 abdominalis, Blackburn, Trans. Roy. Ent. Soc. S. Austral. p. 187 (1892);
 Lea, ibidem, p. 132 (1892).
 37. *B. perplexus*, Blackburn, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Austral. p. 184 (1892).
 38. *B. phoenicopterus*, Germar, Linn. Ent. Vol. 3, p. 207 (1848).
 39. *B. pictirostris*, Lea, Mém. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. 16, p. 154 (1908).
 40. *B. picus*, Jekel, Ins. Saund. Vol. 2, p. 230 (1860).
 41. *B. plagiatus*, Pascoe, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Vol. 10, p. 475 (1870).
 42. *B. pudicus*, Lea, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, p. 601 (1898).
 43. *B. puncticeps*, Lea, ibidem, p. 596 (1898).
 44. *B. punctirostris*, Lea, Mém. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. 16, p. 155 (1908).
 45. *B. regalis*, Blackburn, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Austral. p. 188 (1892).
 46. *B. rubicundus*, Lea, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, p. 599 (1898).
 47. *B. ruficornis*, Lea, Mém. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. 16, p. 153 (1908).
 48. *B. scalaris*, Germar, Linn. Ent. Vol. 3, p. 205 (1848).
 49. *B. semipunctatus*, Fabricius (*Curculio*), Syst. Ent. p. 135 (1775). — **Pl., Fig. 4.**

semipunctatus, Olivier, Ent. Vol. 5 (83), p. 241, t. 12, f. 141 (1807); Boheman,
 in Schoenherr, Gen. Curc. Vol. 5, p. 348 (1840).
lineatus, Donovan (*Brenthus*), Epitom. cum fig. (1805).
?bispinosus, Perroud, Ann. Soc. Linn. Lyon (2), Vol. 1, p. 410 (1853).
?cyanipennis, Boheman, Res. Eugen. p. 118 (1859).
 50. *B. serpens*, Pascoe, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Vol. 10, p. 475 (1890).
 51. *B. sparsus*, Germar, Linn. Ent. Vol. 3, p. 206 (1848).
 52. *B. subparallelus*, Jekel, Ins. Saund. Vol. 2, p. 229 (1860).
 53. *B. subsuturalis*, Lea, Mém. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. 16, p. 151 (1908).
 54. *B. suturalis*, Boisduval, Voy. Astrolabe, Vol. 2, p. 304, t. 7, f. 20-21 (1832);
 suturalis, Germar, Linn. Ent. Vol. 3, p. 205 (1848); Labram & Imhoff,
 Gen. Curc. Vol. 2, n. 5 (1848).
 55. *B. tenuis*, Lea, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, p. 597 (1898).
 var. *tarsalis*, Lea, ibidem, p. 598 (1898).
 56. *B. tibialis*, Blackburn, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Austral. p. 190 (1892).
 57. *B. ventralis*, Blackburn, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Austral. p. 182 (1892).
 58. *B. vertebralis*, Lea, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, p. 597 (1898).
 59. *B. vetustus*, Pascoe, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 203 (1870).
 60. *B. viridimetallicus*, Heller, Abhandl. Mus. Zool. Dresden, p. 16 (1902).
 61. *B. wallacei*, Pascoe, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Vol. 12, p. 26 (1873).
 N. S. Wales, Queensland.
 Mysol, Morty.
 Queensland, N. Territory of Tasmania. [S. Australia.
 Queensland, W. Australia.
 N. S. Wales.
 C. Australia.
 W. Australia.
 C. Australia.
 N. S. Wales, Victoria, S. Tasmania. [Australia.
 N. S. Wales.
 Queensland.
 N. S. Wales, Australia.
 W. Australia.
 S. Australia.
 S. Australia.
 W. Australia.
 Queensland.
 S. Australia.
 N. S. Wales, Queensland.

I. SUBGENUS ISACANTHA, HOPE

Isacantha. Hope, Trans. Zool. Soc. Lond. Vol. 1, p. 102 (1833).

Characters. — Rostrum almost straight. Elytra regularly inflated towards apex and then widely and conjointly rounded. Other characters as in *Belus*.

Lacordaire (1) regarded *Isacantha* as a synonym of *Belus*, which it possibly is, but the species

(1) Vol. 6, p. 524, note 2 (1863).

listed below are certainly very homogeneous in general appearance and their elytra are strongly at variance with most species of *Belus*; so that they might fairly be considered as entitled to subgeneric rank.

Type. — *Isacantha rhinotiooides*, Hope.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australia, Tasmania and Lord Howe Island.

1. *I. albicollis*, Lea (*Pachyura*), Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, p. 603 (1898). N. S. Wales.
2. *I. dermestiventris*, Boisduval (*Rhinotria*), Voy. Astrolabe, Vol. 2, p. 301 Australia, Tasmania. (1832).
 - dermestiventris*, Blanchard, Voy. Pôle Sud, Vol. 4, p. 198 (1853).
 - tascicularis*, Hombrecht & Jacqmart, t. 13, f. 6.
 - pectoralis*, Erichson (*Rhinotria*), Wiegmann. Arch. f. Naturg. Vol. 1, p. 185 (1842).
 - var. fumigata*, Germar (*Belus*), Linné, Ent. Vol. 3, p. 208 (1848).
3. *I. exigua*, Pascoe, Ann. Nat. Mag. Hist. Vol. 12, p. 280 (1873). Queensland.
4. *I. inculta*, Olliff, Mem. Austral. Mus. p. 92 (1889). Lord Howe Island.
5. *I. papulosa*, Pascoe (*Pachyura*), Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. p. 99 (1871). N. S. Wales.
6. *I. rhinotiooides*, Hope, Trans. Zool. Soc. Lond. Vol. 1, p. 102, t. 14, f. 6 Queensland. (1835). — **Pl., Fig. 6.**
 - rhinotiooides*, Schoenherr, Gen. Circ. Vol. 5, p. 353 (1840).
 - congesta*, Pascoe, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. p. 97 (1871).
7. *I. serrata*, Lea, Mém. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. 16, p. 149 (1908). Queensland.

2. SUBGENUS MACROBELUS, NOV. SUBGENUS

Characters. — Rostrum short, stout and lightly curved; scrobes foveiform. Antennæ long, thin and not at all inflated towards apex. Elytra wider than prothorax, each separately strongly rounded at base, and encroaching upon but not overlapping prothorax. Femora edentate; tibiæ not denticulate below, the hind pair inflated at apex. Other characters as in *Belus*.

The short rostrum (much as in *Pachyura*) and peculiar elytra and tibiæ are strongly at variance with normal species of *Belus*; and I consider the species is fully as entitled to subgeneric rank as are the species of *Isacantha*.

Type. — *Macrobelus insignis*, Lea.

Geographical distribution of species. — Queensland.

1. **M. insignis, nov. sp.** (1), Lea — **Pl., Fig. 7.**

(1) **M. insignis, nov. sp.** — Black, with a gloss varying in places from a steel-blue to reddish-violet; antennæ tarsi and parts of tibiæ more or less red. With stramineous pubescence forming a line from apex of prothorax to apex of elytra, but very irregularly distributed on suture and dense on scutellum; rest of elytra with a few feeble whitish spots; rest of upper surface with very sparse pubescence. Under surface with dense pubescence on head, pro- and mesosternum, and on sides of metasternum and abdomen.

Head with large, round, clearly defined punctures between eyes, becoming much smaller and partially concealed elsewhere. Rostrum scarcely longer than head, short and stout, slightly inflated at insertion of antennæ, behind which the punctures are dense coarse and partially concealed, in front of antennæ highly polished and impunctate. Antennæ long and thin, not even slightly inflated towards apex, third joint almost twice the length of first and second combined, eleventh distinctly shorter than ninth and tenth combined. Prothorax rather strongly transverse, base strongly bisinuate, median channel wide but interrupted in middle; with dense, round, rather large and usually clearly defined punctures. Scutellum transversely subcordate. Elytra near base considerably, but not suddenly, wider than prothorax, shoulders strongly rounded, regularly and rather strongly diminishing in width from near base to apex, which passes abdomen for a very short distance only; each strongly and regularly separately rounded at base; feebly depressed on each side of suture, not suddenly raised behind scutellum; with rather dense but not very large punctures, becoming larger and subgranulate towards base. Metasternum feebly granulate. Legs long: femora edentate, the front pair not very stout, hind pair passing apex of second abdominal segment; hind tibiæ rather strongly inflated at apex.

Length, 16-17 mm. Habitat, Queensland: Rockhampton (Macleay Museums), Mackay (C. French).

A remarkable and handsome insect. The blue or violet gloss varies according to the direction the insect is viewed from: the steel blue gloss is most conspicuous on the disc of the prothorax, the reddish violet on the under surface, and on the sides of the elytra. The sutural clothing is in the form of very irregular conjoined spots, but towards the apex it becomes more or less line-like. On one specimen each elytron has in addition three very feeble rows of minute whitish spots, but on two others the spots (perhaps owing to abrasion) are fewer in number, and without linear arrangement. There are two nude spots on each side of the metasternum (of which one is on the side piece), and a nude spot on each side of each of the four (or three) basal segments of abdomen. The antennæ are inserted nearer the apex than base of rostrum. The elytra regularly diminish in width from near the base to the apex. The fine denticulations or granules, nearly always present on the four hind femora of the species of *Belus*, are entirely absent from this species.

3. GENUS PACHYURA, HOPE

Pachyura. Hope, Trans. Zool. Soc. Lond. Vol. 1, p. 102 (1833); Broun, Man. New Zeal. Col. p. 468 (1880).

Characters. — Rostrum stout, comparatively short, moderately curved, inflated at insertion of antennæ and at apex. Scrobes foveiform. Antennæ rather thin, slightly inflated towards apex, eleventh joint longer than tenth but shorter than third, insertion variable. Prothorax feebly bisinuate at base, feebly constricted near apex. Scutellum variable. Elytra rather narrow, each separately rounded in middle of base, the rounded portion impinging on but not overhanging prothorax, base suddenly wider than prothorax, and rather lightly raised above it, subparallel-sided except at base and beyond the middle, apex rounded, or sometimes feebly notched. Prosternum variable (1). Femora dentate or not; tibiæ straight except for basal curvature, not denticulate below.

Type. — *Pachyura australis*, Hope.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand.

1. <i>P. albocoma</i> , Broun, Man. New Zeal. Col. Vol. 5, p. 1233 (1893).	New Zealand.
2. <i>P. australis</i> , Hope, Trans. Zool. Soc. Vol. 1 (2), p. 102 (1833).	— Australia, Tasmania.

Pl., Fig. 8.

australis, Boheman, in Schoenherr, Gen. Curc. Vol. 5, p. 352 (1840); Pascoe, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. Vol. 12, p. 280 (1873).	
3. <i>P. cinerea</i> , Blanchard, Voy. Pôle Sud, Vol. 4, p. 200, t. 13, f. 7 (1853). <i>cinerea</i> , Pascoe, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. Vol. 12, p. 280 (1873).	
4. <i>P. metallica</i> , Pascoe, ibidem, p. (1877). <i>metallica</i> , Broun, Man. New Zeal. Col. p. 469 (1880).	New Zealand.
5. <i>P. minima</i> , Blackburn, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Austral. p. 221 (1895).	N. S. Wales, Victoria, S.
6. <i>P. rubicunda</i> , Broun, Man. New Zeal. Col. p. 469 (1880).	New Zealand. Australia.
7. <i>P. stictica</i> , Broun, ibidem, p. 1379 (1893).	New Zealand.
8. <i>P. sumptuosa</i> , Broun, ibidem, p. 470 (1880).	New Zealand.
9. <i>P. vestita</i> , Pascoe, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. Vol. 12, p. 279 (1873).	N. S. Wales.

4. GENUS LEBUS, LEA

Lebus. Lea, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, p. 604 (1898).

Characters. — Rostrum stout, comparatively short, moderately curved, inflated at insertion of antennæ and at apex. Scrobes foveiform. Antennæ rather thin, very slightly inflated towards apex, inserted slightly nearer base than apex of rostrum. Prothorax very feebly bisinuate at base, sides feebly rounded, feebly constricted near apex. Scutellum as long as wide, apex rounded. Elytra rather narrow, base trisinuate, suddenly wider than and suddenly raised above prothorax, subparallel-sided except at base and beyond the middle, apex strongly produced. Prosternum rather wide in front of coxae. Femora dentate; tibiæ straight except for basal curvature, minutely denticulate below.

Type. — *Lebus blandus*, Faust.

(1) In *australis* it is wide in front of the coxae, in *vestita* not very narrow, but very narrow in *minima*.

Geographical distribution of species. — Victoria.

1. *L. blandus*, Faust (*Agnesiotis*), Faust, Stett. Ent. Zeit. Vol. 53, p. 180. Victoria.
 — Pl., Fig. 9.
diurus. Lea, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, p. 604 (1898).

5. GENUS CYROTYPHUS, PASCOE

Cyrotypus. Pascoe, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Vol. 10, p. 445 (1869).

Characters. — Rostrum stout, comparatively short, moderately curved, inflated at insertion of antennæ and at apex. Scrobes foveiform. Antennæ thin, very slightly inflated towards apex. eleventh joint longer than tenth, but shorter than third, inserted in middle of sides of rostrum. Prothorax almost truncate at base, feebly constricted near apex. Scutellum transversely subquadrate. Elytra rather narrow, base trisinuate, suddenly wider than and rather suddenly raised above prothorax, subparallel-sided except at base and beyond the middle, apex rounded. Prosternum rather narrow in front of coxæ. Femora dentate; tibiæ lightly curved, scarcely denticulate below.

Type. — *Cyrotypus fascicularis*, Pascoe.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australia.

1. *C. fascicularis*, Pascoe, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Vol. 10, p. 445, t. 17, f. 5 S. Australia, Victoria. (1869). — Pl., Fig. 10.

6. GENUS AGATHINUS, BROUN

Agathinus. Broun, Man. New Zeal. Col. p. 470 (1880).

Characters. — Rostrum stout, comparatively short, moderately curved, inflated at insertion of antennæ and at apex. Scrobes subfoveiform. Antennæ thin, feebly inflated towards apex, eleventh joint longer than tenth, but shorter than third, insertion median. Prothorax rather strongly bisinuate at base, moderately constricted near apex, sides feebly rounded. Scutellum feebly transverse, apex rounded. Elytra rather narrow, base trisinuate, suddenly wider than and rather lightly raised above prothorax, subparallel-sided except at base and beyond the middle, apex somewhat rounded, but each terminated by an acute spine. Prosternum rather wide in front of coxæ. Femora dentate; tibiæ straight, except for basal curvature, not denticulate below.

Type. — *Agathinus tridens*, Fabricius.

Geographical distribution of species. — New Zealand.

1. *A. tridens*, Fabricius (*Curculio*), Broun, Man. New Zeal. Col. p. 471 (1880). New Zealand.
 — Pl., Fig. 11.
sextuberculatus, White, Voy. Er. Terr. Ins. p. 13.

7. GENUS AGNESIOTIS, PASCOE

Agnesiotis. Pascoe, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Vol. 10, p. 474 (1869).

Characters. — Rostrum stout, comparatively short, moderately curved, inflated at insertion of antennæ and at apex. Scrobes foveiform. Antennæ thin, feebly inflated towards apex, eleventh joint

longer than tenth, but shorter than third, inserted nearer base than apex of rostrum. Prothorax truncate at base, feebly constricted near apex. Scutellum transversely subquadrate. Elytra narrow, base truncate, suddenly wider than and rather lightly raised above prothorax, suparallel-sided except at base and beyond the middle, apex rounded. Prosternum not very narrow in front of coxae. Femora dentate; tibiæ lightly curved, the front pair bisinuate below, all denticulate below.

Type. — *Agnesiottis pilosula*, Pascoe.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australia.

1. *A. pilosula*, Pascoe, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Vol. 10, p. 474, t. 18, Queensland.

f. 6 (1869).

var. composita, Lea, Mém. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. 16, p. 151 (1908). — **Pl., Fig. 12.** Victoria, N. S. Wales.

Hobart (Tasmania), January 15th, 1909.

II. — BELINÆ D'AMÉRIQUE

par ALBERT BOVIE

Les espèces américaines de cette sous-famille sont confinées dans l'Amérique du Sud. Ils ne comprennent que deux genres, pouvant se différencier ainsi :

1. <i>Rostre allongé, antennes robustes, un peu veloutées</i>	1. Genus HOMALOCERUS, Schoenherr.
1'. <i>Rostre plus court, antennes grêles</i>	2. Genus DICORDYLUS, Lacordaire.

I. GENUS HOMALOCERUS, SCHOENHERR

Homalocerus. Schoenherr, Gen. Curc. Vol. 5, p. 358 (1839).

Caractères. — Tête un peu plus large que longue; rostre beaucoup plus long que la tête, mince, allongé, cylindrique, régulièrement arqué. Antennes insérées près de la base du rostre; distinctement articulée, de onze articles, les deux premiers plus courts que le troisième, les articles 2 à 10 obconiques, le onzième plus long que le précédent de près du double, acuminé à l'extrémité. Yeux grands, saillants, ovalaires. Prothorax transversal, offrant au-dessus un sillon longitudinal, un peu rétréci en avant, les bords latéraux arrondis. Ecusson allongé, triangulaire. Elytres allongées, à côtés subparallèles, un peu plus larges à hauteur des épaules que le prothorax dans sa plus grande largeur, isolément et faiblement mucronées à l'extrémité. Pattes assez longues, cuisses en massue, inermes; tibias droits; premier article des tarses plus grand que les deux suivants; crochets libres.

Les *Homalocerus* sont de jolis insectes atteignant parfois près de 20 millimètres; certains d'entre eux, tel le *lyciformis*, est recouvert sur tout le dessus de poils courts et veloutés.

Distribution géographique des espèces. — Les cinq espèces actuellement connues habitent le Chili et le Brésil.

1. <i>H. acuminatus</i> , Boheman, in Schoenherr, Gen. Curc. Vol. 8 (2), p. 366 (1844).	Brésil.
2. <i>H. lyciformis</i> , Germar, in Schoenherr, ibidem, Vol. 1, p. 244 (1833).	— Brésil.

Pl., Fig. 13.

1. <i>lyciformis</i> , Boheman, in Schoenherr, Gen. Curc. Vol. 5, p. 359 (1839); Imhoff, Gen. Curc. Vol. 2, n° 6 (1848).	
3. <i>H. miltomerus</i> , Blanchard, in Gay, Hist. Chile, Vol. 5, p. 306, pl. 22, f. 3 (1851).	Chili.
3. <i>H. miltomerus</i> , Philippi, An. Univ. Chile, Vol. 61, n° 1797 (1887).	
4. <i>H. nigripennis</i> , Boheman, in Schoenherr, Gen. Curc. Vol. 5, p. 359 (1839).	Brésil.
4. <i>H. nigripennis</i> , Boheman, Stettin. Ent. Zeit. p. 356 (1866).	
5. <i>H. punctum</i> , Pascoe, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (5), Vol. 17, p. 418 (1886).	Parana.

2. GENUS DICORDYLUS, LACORDAIRE

Dicordylus. Lacordaire, Gen. Col. Vol. 6, p. 523 (1863).

Caractères. — Tête plus longue que large, presque cylindrique; rostre légèrement plus long que la tête, cylindrique, très peu arqué. Antennes allongées, grêles, à douze articles; le second plus court que le premier, le troisième allongé, les huit suivants allant en diminuant, le douzième petit, pointu. Yeux grands, saillants, très légèrement ovalaires. Thorax allongé, conique, les côtés latéraux un peu renflés. Ecusson un peu allongé, triangulaire. Elytres allongées, à côtés presque parallèles dans leurs deux premiers tiers, et se retrécissant vers l'arrière, plus larges à leur base que le prothorax, isolément épineuses à leur extrémité. Pattes assez longues, cuisses un peu en massue, un peu dentées en dessous; tibias postérieurs parfois (*annuliferus*) très fortement arqués. Premier article des tarses plus long que le second; crochets libres.

Je ne connais de ce genre que les deux espèces figurées ici; ce sont de petits insectes n'atteignant guère qu'une douzaine de millimètres, remarquables surtout par les dessins des élytres.

Distribution géographique des espèces. — Ce genre est propre au Chili. Quatre espèces sont actuellement connues :

1. *D. annuliferus*, Philippi, An. Univ. Chile, p. 1086 (1859). — **Pl., Fig. 15.** Chili.

argus, Fairmaire & Germain, Col. Chile, p. 6 (1860).

fupillatus, Pascoe, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Vol. 2, p. 175, pl. 6, f. 1 (1873);

Philippi, An. Univ. Chile, Vol. 61, n° 1796 (1887).

2. *D. binotatus*, Philippi, An. Univ. Chile, p. 1085 (1859).

Chili.

balteatus, Fairmaire & Germain, Col. Chile, p. 6 (1860).

ithyceroides, Lacordaire, Gen. Col. Vol. 6, p. 523, pl. 72, f. 3 (1863); Philippi,

An. Univ. Chile, Vol. 61, n° 1795 (1887).

luctuosus, Pascoe, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Vol. 2, p. 176 (1873).

3. *D. exquisitus*, Fairmaire & Germain, Col. Chile, p. 7 (1860).

Chili.

amoenus, Pascoe, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Vol. 2, p. 176 (1873); Philippi.

An. Univ. Chile, Vol. 61, n° 1793 (1887).

4. *D. marmoratus*, Philippi, An. Univ. Chile, p. 1087 (1859). — **Pl., Fig. 14.** Chili.

albidovarius, Fairmaire & Germain, Col. Chile, p. 6 (1860).

heilipoides, Lacordaire, Gen. Col. Vol. 6, p. 524 (1873); Philippi, An. Univ.

Chile, Vol. 61, n° 1794 (1887).

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EXPLICATION DE LA PLANCHE

Fig. 1. *Rhinotia hoemoptera*, Kirby. (Collection Bovie, détermination Lea.)

- 2. — *elytrura*, Pascoe.
- 3. *Belus irroratus*, Jekel.
- 4. — *semipunctatus*, Fabricius.
- 5. — *longicornis*, Lea. (Collection Bovie; cotype.)
- 6. *Belus (Isacantha) rhinotiodes*, Hope. (Collection Bovie, détermination Lea.)
- 7. — (*Macrobelus*) *insignis*, Lea. (Collection Musée de Bruxelles; cotype.)
- 8. *Pachyura australis*, Hope. (Collection Bovie, détermination Lea.)
- 9. *Lebus blandus*, Faust. (Collection et détermination Lea.)
- 10. *Cyrotypus fascicularis*, Pascoe. (Collection Bovie, détermination Lea.)
- 11. *Agathinus tridens*, Fabricius. (Collection Bovie, détermination Lea.)
- 12. *Agnesiotis pilosula* var. *composita*, Lea. (Cotype.)
- 13. *Homalocerus lyciformis*, Germar. (Collection et détermination Bovie.)
- 14. *Dicordylus marmoratus*, Philippi. (Collection Bovie, détermination Desbrochers.)
- 15. — *annuliferus*, Philippi. (Collection et détermination Bovie.)

(Les *Lebus blaudus*, Faust, et *Agathinus tridens*, Fabricius, envoyés par Lea, me sont parvenus avec les antennes brisées.)

*Rhinotia haemoptera* Kirby.*Rhinotia elvatra* Pasc.*Belus irroratus* Jek.*Belus semipunctatus* Fabr.*Belus longicornis* Lea.*Belus (Isacantha) rhinotoides* Hope.*Belus (Macrobelus) insignis* Lea.*Pachyura australis* Hope.*Lebus blandus* Faust.*Tyratypus fasciularis* Pasc.*Agathinus tridens* Fabr.*Agnesiotis pilosula* var. *composita* Lea.*Homalocerus lyciformis* Germ.*Dicordylus marmoratus* Phil.*Dicordylus annuliferus* Phil.

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SUBFAM. BELINÆ

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